

The Enquirer.

Vol. 6.]

RICHMOND, TUESDAY, JULY 4, 1869.

[No. 16.]

PUBLISHED BY THOMAS RITCHIE, OPPOSITE THE GLOBE TAVERN, AT FIVE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

NOTICE.—The next stated annual meeting of the Visitors of William and Mary College, is on the fourth of July. The affairs of the College require the attention of the Visitors, and it is hoped that a Convocation will on that day be formed.

JAMES SEMPLE, Rector.
Williamsburg, June 27. 3c

WANTED immediately, a WOMAN who can come well recommended for her attention to young children—a liberal price will be given for the balance of the year, enquire of the printer.
June 30 eptf

JOHN R. JONES, N. W. corner of the main street, and that leading to the head of the basin, nearly opposite the Eagle Tavern, has just received a few copies of a new & interesting novel, by the celebrated Miss O'Connell, author of the Novice of St. Domingo, &c. called *Woman or Ida of Athens*, 2 vols. \$2, also a few copies of *Thaïs* of Athens, by Miss Porter, 2 vols. \$2. A new map of Spain and Portugal, by Don Thomas Lopez, Geographer to his catholic majesty—price \$3. Letters from England: By Don Manuel Alvaraz Escriella, descriptive of the manners, customs and state of that kingdom 2 vols. \$2.—Poems by the Revd. George Crabbe \$1.—The geographical, natural and civil history of Chili, by Abbe Don J. J. Molina, with notes &c. And a map, 2 vols. \$5.

John R. Jones having engaged a Bookbinder from Philadelphia—respectfully offers his services to his friends and the public in that line and he flatters himself from the execution of the work the punctuality that will attend his engagements, in addition to the reduced prices, at which he will execute the orders of those who may thus favor him, that he will obtain & be enabled to merit a share of the public patronage. He will keep continually on hand a general assortment of blank books of all kinds, also a general assortment of stationery, of which he has received in considerable supply in addition to his stock on hand, per Capt. Fisher from Philadelphia.
June 30. 3c

SUGAR, COFFEE, &c.—Received per the Schooners Atlantic and Richmond, from New York:
Brown Sugar, Stone Ware &
Green Coffee, Prime Pork,
Earthen Ware, GEO. WATT.
For sale by
June 30. 3c

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.—Run away from the subscriber on the 16th of last month a bright mulatto boy named BILLY, about seventeen or eighteen years of age, five feet 8 or 9 inches high, rather slim, his face sharp, he has a scar on one side of his face, but whether right or left, is not recollected. He had on when he ran away, pantaloons and short coat of blue plains. He was purchased of Mr. Page, city of Richmond. But it is rather supposed he is in Hanover, as his father is free and lives near the court house, the above reward will be given for the delivery of him in Richmond jail.
WILLIAM LAW.
June 30. 2c

PURSUANT to a decree of the worshipful Court of Hanover, will be sold to the highest bidder, at James Hazelgrove's Tavern in Hanover, on Friday the fourteenth day of July next, two or three NEGROES of the estate of William Tinsley dec'd. which the Children of Philip Tinsley dec'd. are now entitled to, as the representatives of their Father, also a tract or parcel of LAND of 25 or 30 acres of the same estate lying in the county of Hanover, in the neighborhood of the Oaks. A credit of twelve months will be allowed the Purchasers upon giving bonds and approved security.
THE COMMISSIONERS.

All those who have claims against the Estate of William Tinsley dec'd. are required to bring them forward on or before the 14th day of July next, as his admin'r is anxious to settle her administration on said estate immediately, & those indebted are earnestly requested to make payment as no longer indulgence can be granted.
ELIZABETH TINSLEY, Adm'r.
June 30. 4c

United States, Virginia District, May 23d 1869.
The United States, Libellants, against the sloop Jenny, whereof John Wright is master & commander, Respondents.

THIS day came the attorney for the U. S. & it appearing that the publication directed at the last term, had duly made and proclamation having been made, as the court did direct, that the said vessel would be considered as forfeited to the United States unless a claim should be interposed for the same and no claimant appearing, on the motion of the attorney for the United States, it is decreed and ordered, that the said vessel, her rigging, tackle, apparel and furniture be considered as forfeited to the U. States, and that the marshal of this court, do sell the same to the highest bidder for ready money after giving 10 days notice in some one of the newspapers published in the city of Richmond, and make return of his proceedings, and bring the proceeds to the next court in order for a final decree.
A Copy. Teste.
WILLIAM MARSHALL, Clk.

By virtue of the above decree will be sold at Powell's Tavern in the Town of Petersburg, for ready money to the highest bidder at Public Auction the sloop Jenny her rigging tackle, apparel & furniture as named above.
WILLIAM MANN, Deputy M for
JOSEPH SCOTT, M. F. D.
June 30. 4c

HATS, SHOES, PORTER, &c.
D. J. BURR, offers for sale, at the same house in which is kept the Penitentiary Store, second door above the Eagle Tavern,

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
HATS.
Including Gentlemen's black, drab and patent silk BEAVERS, CASTORS, RORUMS, &c. Children's and Leghorn Hats, Men's and Boys' Wool do, Servants' Glazed Leather do, Hatters' Trimmings and Materials.

SHOE S.
Ladies' Morocco and Kid Slips and Ties, Gentlemen's superior press Shoes and Pumps. Constantly on hand a large stock of bottled Porter, Ale and Cider, Philadelphia Beer, &c. &c.
April 13. 4c

CASH given for VIRGINIA MILITARY LAND WARRANTS granted for services in the Continental Line. Apply to
GEO. GREENHOW.
June 27. 3c

PURSUANT to a deed of Trust executed to the Subscribers, by Samuel Parsons and Sarah his wife, for the benefit of William Cooke and Thomas and Amos Ladd, and other creditors of the said Parsons, will be sold, at public Auction, on the respective premises, on Monday the 17th of next month, (July) the following property situate in the city of Richmond, viz:

Nearly three fourths of the half acre of ground, designated in the plan of the said City by lot No. 436, between Thomas Ladd and the Hay-Market square, bounded on the North East, by the street which passes between the Hay-Market square and the public Warehouse.

All that part of lot No. 413 on the North East side of the Basin which is bounded by the street running by the Bank and Robert McKim's, to Cary Street, thence by the latter street to the brick House occupied by Mr. James Smith as a Bakery—thence at right angles to the alley between the said lot of Robert McKim's—thence by the said alley to the first mentioned street. This lot is held by a deed which conveys all the interest of Byrd's Trustees and Heirs. But is subject to the appearance of a Ticket. The title papers of both lots will be exhibited at the sale. The grounds will be sold entire, or divided, as may appear convenient.

Ten shares in the Richmond Turnpike Company—also a Coach and pair of horses, together with sundry articles of household and kitchen furniture and other personal property.

Terms of sale will be twelve months credit of the lots, or Notes negotiable and payable at the Bank of Virginia satisfactorily endorsed, & Titles to be withheld as further security until the notes be fully paid; or at the option of the purchasers, one fourth in hand, and deeds of Trust on the property sold to secure the other three fourths. The Turnpike shares and the personal property will be for cash or a short credit, as may be deemed fit on the day. The sale will commence at 12th o'clock on Lot No. 413.
E. CARRINGTON, } Trustee.
RICHARD ADAMS, }
GEORGE GREENHOW, }
June 23. tds.

NOTICE.—That on the 17th day of next month, will be sold to the highest bidder, on the premises in this city, (unless privately sold before,) a three story brick house, (unfinished) 20 by 40 feet, together with the ground of the same width, extending back to an alley; situate on Cary's Street, running parallel with the Basin, and opposite to Nicholson and Heath's Coal yard. Terms of sale, \$1000 in hand, \$1000 in six months, the remaining balance, divided equally in 12 and 18 months, from the first instant. A Deed of Trust, on the said property, and bonds of the purchasers, will be required to secure the three last payments.
SAMUEL PARSONS.
6th mo 20, 1869.

HAVING executed a deed of trust to Benjamin Oliver, jr. William Cunningham, and Samuel Richardson, conveying certain property therein mentioned, to them, for the purpose of making sale thereof, in order to discharge all debts for which I am bound for my father, and my own debts.—It is therefore my wish that all such creditors may as soon as possible, make their respective claims known to the above named gentlemen, that they may know how far to carry the sales, which will take place the 1st of August next.
JOHN M. SYME.
June 9.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

PURSUANT to a deed of trust executed to us, by John M. Syme, of the County of Hanover, for the purpose of satisfying all debts for which he is bound for his father's & his own debts—we shall, on Tuesday, the first day of August next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, upon the premises, proceed to sell, four hundred and sixty three acres, (by a late survey) of prime and valuable land, adjoining the Town of New Castle, upon Pamunky River, and the ferry across that river. Also, ELEVEN NEGROES, consisting of MEN, WOMEN, BOYS and GIRLS, all the stock of HORSES, CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP, and implements of Husbandry, &c. conveyed by the said instrument. Such title as we hold as trustees will be made the purchaser or purchasers, and possession of the land given at Christmas with the privilege of seedling wheat this fall. The terms of sale will be one third cash, one third in six months, and the balance in 12 months, from the day of sale. Interest will be expected upon the distant payments. Bonds with approved security will be required of the purchasers of the personal property, and Bonds with deeds of trust upon the land and ferry of the respective purchasers. The land &c. will be shown by Mr. Wm. CUNNINGHAM, living in New Castle, or either of the Mr. SYMES, to any person wishing to view the premises. Creditors will be allowed to purchase, and their claims discounted.

According to Mr. John M. Syme's notification above, we or either of us, will receive the amount of any claims, and it is our wish that they be made known prior to the day of sale.

There are some previous liens upon this property, or some of it, to secure certain debts, which will be first paid, according to their several dates. Proposals for any part of the above property will be received by either of the trustees prior to the sale.

BENJAMIN OLIVER, jr.
WM. CUNNINGHAM
SAM. RICHARDSON.
New-Castle, June 9. tds.

Y virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed by James H. Gordon dec'd and Maria his wife, to the subscriber, on the first day of November, 1868, and recorded in the Hustings Court of Richmond the 12th December 1868, for the purpose of securing to Robert Johnson the punctual payment of a debt, particularly described in said deed of trust.

Will be sold on the premises to the highest bidder on Monday, the 10th day of next month, one LOT or GROUND, denominated by number seventy, containing a half Acre, lying and being in a part of the City of Richmond, commonly known and designated by Duval's plan of lots, on which is a brick tenement; the sale will take place at five o'clock in the evening, under the provisions of the act of last assembly of Virginia, entitled "an act concerning executions and for other purposes."

NOTICE.—Pursuant to a deed in trust, executed to us by John Harper of Nottingham county and recorded in the same court, bearing date the first day of July, 1868, in order to secure the payment of a debt due Owen Smith.—We shall, on the first day of July next, at Jennings' Ordinary, proceed to sell, to the highest bidder, the following SLAVES, to wit: old John, Betty and her increase, young John and Rachel, or as many of them as may be sufficient to satisfy the purpose of said deed and cost accruing.
JOHN BOOTH.
JOHN P. SMITH.
June 2. 4c

CONGRESS.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

SENATE OF THE U. STATES.

MONDAY, June 27.
The Vice-President being absent, the Senate proceeded to the election of a President pro-tempore, and elected Andrew Gregg.
The bill supplementary to the act making further provision for the support of public credit, and for the redemption of the public debt, passed to a third reading, with amendments—Yeas 18—Nays 10.

The bill concerning the naval establishment was likewise passed to a third reading.

June 10.
The bill in addition to the act to regulate the laying out and making a road from Cumberland (Md.) to the state of Ohio, was passed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, June 26.
Mr. Marion presented the petition of J. Rinaldi, master of the schooner William, praying a remission of penalties incurred by the violation of the law prohibiting the importation of slaves, in bringing a number of slaves from the Island of Cuba into Charleston. Referred to a committee of the whole to whom the bill from the Senate on that subject is referred.

BATTURE AT NEW ORLEANS.
Mr. Sheffey, after a speech of some length, in the course of which he examined the title to this much contested piece of alluvion, moved the following resolutions:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, &c. that the President of the United States be requested to cause the several persons who were removed from the batture of the suburb of St. Mary, in the city of N. Orleans on the 25th day of January, 1808, to be restored to the possession thereof; to be held with the same rights with which they respectively held the same immediately prior to such removal, any subsequent act or thing to the contrary notwithstanding.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, &c. that if the President shall be of opinion, that the United States have such a legal claim to the batture opposite the suburb of St. Mary in the city of N. Orleans, as will justify the expense of prosecuting the same, he be authorized, with the consent of the parties removed therefrom on the 25th day of January, 1808, to name three referees, who shall have full power to hear and finally to determine all right, title, claim and demand whatsoever, as well of the United States as of the parties removed, both in law and equity, and their award or that of a majority of them, shall be binding as well on the United States as the said parties.

Resolved, That if the President of the U. States shall deem it most expedient, he may compromise the conflicting claims of the U. S. and the persons removed from the batture of the suburb of St. Mary in the city of N. Orleans, and cause the same to be tried in a court of the U. S. in such manner and at such place as will secure an impartial trial.

The House agreed to consider the first resolution, yeas 67.

A motion was made to refer it to a committee of the whole; which, after debate, in which Messrs. Love, Poindexter, Smilie, Dana, Troup and Bibb participated, was agreed to, 60 to 21; and it was made the order of the day for to-morrow.

The House agreed to consider the other resolutions, 48 to 41; which were referred to the same committee.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.
On motion of Mr. Smilie, the House resumed the consideration of the report of the committee of the whole, on the bill from the Senate, to revive and amend certain parts of the act interdicting commercial intercourse; the unfinished business of yesterday (the report of the committee on the contested election of Wm. Baillies,) having been ordered to lie on the table, 58 to 46.

The committee of the whole were, on motion of Mr. J. G. Jackson, discharged from the further consideration of the non-intercourse bill—Yeas 70; and it was taken up in the House.

Mr. J. G. Jackson said, he found that there was in the bill no provision authorizing the departure of vessels charged with public dispatches for France, and therefore moved such an amendment—Agreed to without opposition.

Mr. Sheffey observed, that when the bill had been before the committee he had the honor to move the amendment, which he now renewed as follows: "And provided also, that nothing therein contained shall be considered to prevent any public vessel from entering the waters and harbors of the United States belonging to any nation with whom commercial intercourse shall be permitted."

Mr. J. G. Jackson moved to amend the amendment by adding to the end of it the following: "Whenever a full and satisfactory adjustment of our differences shall have been made with such nation."

In a debate of about four hours, which took place on these motions, Messrs. Dana, Livermore and Howell supported Mr. Sheffey's amendment, and Messrs. Taylor, Fisk, Burwell, Johnson, Smilie, Cook and J. G. Jackson opposed it. [This debate in course.]

When Mr. J. G. Jackson concluded, Mr. Sheffey, in order to obtain a direct question on his own amendment, adopted Mr. Jackson's rider to it, as a part of his own motion, and called for a division of the question, taking it first on his own amendment, as first moved.

Some doubt arising whether it was correct thus to act, according to the rules of the House, Mr. Macon produced a precedent in which he had himself done the same in the case of a motion for the repeal of the second section of the sedition act, nine or ten years ago.

The question was then taken on Mr. Sheffey's amendment as follows:
YEAS—Messrs. Baylies, Blaisdell, Campbell, J. C. Chamberlain, W. Chamberlain, Champion, Ely, Goldsborough, Gold, Hale, Haven, Holland, Hubbard, R. Jackson, Jen-

kins, Knickerbacker, Lewis, Livermore, Livingston, Lyon, Matthews, Miller, Milnor, Pearson, Pickman, Pitkin, Sheffey, Stanley, Stephenson, Swoope, Van Dyke, Van Rensselaer, Wheaton, Whitman, Wilson—35.

NAYS—Messrs. L. J. Alston, W. Alston, Anderson, Bacon, Bard, Bassett, Bibb, Boyd, J. Brown, R. Brown, Burwell, Butler, Calhoun, Clay, CLOPTON, Cobb, Cochran, Cook, Cox, Crawford, Cutts, Dawson, Desha, Eppes, Findley, Fisk, Franklin, Gannett, Gardner, Gholson, Goodwyn, Heister, Helms, Howard, Hufty, J. G. Jackson, Johnson, Jones, Kennedy, Love, Lyle, Macon, Marion, McKim, Montgomery, N. R. Moore, T. Moore, Morrow, Mumford, Newton, Nicholas, J. Porter, P. B. Porter, Randolph, Rea of Pennsylvania, Rhea of Tennessee, Richards, Roane, Root, Ross, Sage, Sammons, Shaw, Smilie, G. Smith, J. Smith, S. Smith, Southard, Stanford, Taylor, Thompson, Tracy, Van Horn, Weakley, Whitehill, Winn, Witherspoon—77.

This motion having been negatived, Mr. Jackson's amendment fell of course.

Mr. Gold observed, that he did not consider the last question as decisively trying the point which had been debated; and for that reason moved to insert, after the clause continuing in force certain sections of the non-intercourse act, these words: "and also so much of the first and second section of the same act as provides for the exclusion of public ships or vessels of France from the waters of the U. States."

Mr. J. G. Jackson moved to amend the amendment by inserting between the words "vessels of" and "France," the words "Great Britain and."

Mr. Gold requested of Mr. Jackson to withdraw his motion for amendment, that the question might be taken in a direct mode.

Mr. J. G. Jackson withdrew his motion for amendment, observing that he had but moved it to show how the game played by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Sheffey) might operate, if any person was disposed to embarrass the proceedings of the House.

Mr. Taylor observed, that Mr. Gold's proposition presented the same question as that which had just been decided, and suggested to him the propriety of withdrawing it, to save time.

Mr. Gold observing that he did not wish to embarrass or unnecessarily to consume the time of the House, withdrew his motion.

Mr. Taylor said, that as the House had decided that they would not discriminate between the admission of British and French public vessels; he wished to try the question on the exclusion of both. He made a motion, having in view that object, which was decided as follows, without debate:

YEAS—Messrs. Bard, Bibb, Boyd, Crawford, Desha, Holland, Macon, Marion, Morrow, Pickman, Ross, Geo. Smith, Taylor, Whitehill and Witherspoon—15.

NAYS—Messrs. L. J. Alston, W. Alston, Anderson, Bacon, Bassett, Blaisdell, J. Brown, R. Brown, Burwell, Butler, Calhoun, Campbell, J. C. Chamberlain, Champion, Clay, CLOPTON, Cobb, Cochran, Cook, Cox, Cutts, Dawson, Ely, Enott, Eppes, Findley, Fisk, Franklin, Gannett, Gardner, Gholson, Goldsborough, Goodwyn, Gold, Hale, Haven, Heister, Helms, Howard, Hufty, J. G. Jackson, R. Jackson, Jenkins, Johnson, Jones, Kennedy, Knickerbacker, Lewis, Livermore, Livingston, Love, Lyle, Matthews, McKim, Miller, Milnor, Montgomery, N. R. Moore, Thomas Moore, Mumford, Newton, Nicholas, Pearson, Pitkin, John Porter, Peter B. Porter, Quincy, Randolph, Rea, (Penn.) Rhea, (Tenn.) Richards, Roane, Root, Sage, Sammons, Sawyer, Shaw, Sheffey, Smilie, John Smith, S. Smith, Southard, Stanford, Stanley, Steidman, Stephenson, Sturges, Swoope, Tallmadge, Thompson, Tracy, Troup, Upham, Van Dyke, Van Horn, Van Rensselaer, Weakley, Wheaton, Wilson and Winn—100.

Fifteen for it, one hundred against it, being a majority of eighty-five against the exclusion, at this time, of the public vessels of both belligerents.

Mr. Montgomery observed, that the decision of the courts of the United States had been, that after a law had expired, they had dismissed all suits pending for the recovery of penalties incurred under that act. He conceived, that this bill should have a saving clause, that penalties and forfeitures incurred under it should be recoverable and distributable after the act itself had expired. He therefore moved an amendment to that effect.

Mr. J. G. Jackson, concurred in opinion with Mr. Montgomery.

The amendment was agreed to without opposition.

Mr. Livermore said, that he had an amendment to propose to the bill, which he conceived would essentially benefit the people of the United States, and could injure no one, not altering any principle of the present bill. It would be found, by referring to the bill, that they were about to enact, that it should not be lawful to import into the U. States or territories thereof any goods, wares or merchandise from any port or place situated in France or its dependencies, or any goods of the growth or manufacture of its colonies or dependencies. The *Island of St. Domingo*, Mr. L. said, was considered as a colony or dependency of France. Now, could any gentleman point out what benefit could arise to the United States from not importing any of the products of that Island into this country? It certainly could not benefit France, who had no commercial connexion with the Island, and would benefit the United States by returning coffee, sugar, &c. for our surplus produce. He expatiated upon the benefits of such a trade, and concluded by moving the following amendment to the bill: "and, for the purposes of this act, no country or place shall be considered a colony or dependency of Great Britain or France, which is not in the immediate possession of Great Britain or France."

Mr. Randolph hoped, that this question would be decided in such manner as would enable the people of the U. States to distinguish the part which their respective representatives bore in its decision. It was not his purpose to trouble the House at length upon it, but merely to ask, if it could be possible that the House of Representatives of

the U. S. a people, one-sixth of whose gross population were in a state of domestic slavery, could incidentally undertake to acknowledge the independence of the Island of St. Domingo on the mother country? Mr. R. said he was not about to consider this question at all in relation to its foreign aspect or bearing, but merely as to its effect at home. With the motives which might have operated on the government of the U. S. to prohibit intercourse with St. Domingo, he had nothing to do; neither had he any right to suppose, but that they were the most laudable. As a southern man, as a slaveholder, Mr. R. said, he did congratulate his country and himself, at the time that the law passed, that all intercourse between that nest of banditti and the country to which he belonged was cut off. He said he knew that much might be said on the subject of this amendment, as it regarded foreign policy, as it regarded accommodation with France. Even in that aspect of things, gentlemen who had expressed their willingness not to interfere French armed vessels from our ports, would hardly be induced to place in the way of accommodation such a bar as this might be. With its foreign bearings, however, Mr. R. said, he had nothing to do. He viewed it solely as it related to domestic policy. He said, there was an immense section of this Union, all the country south of Pennsylvania and south of the Ohio, the best and dearest interest of which, the very existence of which might be implicated to a certain extent in that amendment. And could it be supposed, that the Representatives of the people of that country would listen to such a proposition? He hoped not. He hoped the motion would meet a decisive and unanimous rejection. But a few days ago they had heard of an insurrection of the slaves in Jamaica. What must be the effect of direct trade between the town of Charleston and the ports of the Island of St. Domingo? To say the truth, he had been astonished that long before the traffic to that island was stopped by our government, a sense of self preservation had not united the interests—for it was a mixed interest not to be mistaken; it existed in nature, it existed in things, and could not be gotten over—he had been astonished, he said, that a sense of their own rights, interest and safety had not united every man in the Southern country in bringing forward such a proposition. He would not consent, for one, to put one dollar, 1 cent, into the treasury by legalizing a trade there. He would oppose it every way.—What had lately occurred in the island of Cuba? Contrary to law our vessels had been compelled to take on board persons expelled by violence from that island, masters and slaves, males and females. What was now the state of things in St. Domingo? why, that a civil war raged between the chieftains of those barbarians. The first American flotilla which put into Port Francois, or any other port in the island, might be compelled to take on board the brigands whom the dominant party might put on board, to enable themselves to enjoy, as they might suppose, the peaceful possessions of the island.—The importation of such persons not only might, but inevitably must work in the southern country a dreadful evil. He hoped he had said enough and more than enough to ensure the rejection of the motion.

Mr. Smilie said that the aspect in which the gentleman from Virginia had viewed the motion was certainly correct. Independent of that vote, the gentleman from Massachusetts should have taken a previous step before he brought forward his motion; and that was, to declare the island of St. Domingo independent. If we were ready for that, the motion might be adopted. If the gentleman was ripe for war with France, this motion would answer his purpose; for certainly, if we were to take such a step, we should pave the way for war. France or any other nation would not submit to an imposition of this kind.

Mr. Livermore said he had made this motion, because he believed that a free construction of the act would operate beneficially. Really if he had thought it would operate in the way in which the gentleman from Virginia supposed, he should be the last man to bring forward a motion to interrupt the harmony of the Southern states. He had not supposed that the adoption of the motion would have the slightest effect of that kind. He did not conceive either that there was any ground for such a supposition, which went upon the idea that, because we traffic with them, the people of that country must be exported into this; for the importation of their produce certainly did not include their principles. The same law that now exists would then exist to prevent the importation of slaves. Did it follow, because an act had been passed by this government to cut off the trade with St. Domingo, that there was no communication between the two countries? The reverse was known to be the fact. He said that there is a trade to a great amount carried on between the U. States and St. Domingo, perhaps as much from North Carolina as any other state, and which was not now carried on in a regular way, but in foreign bottoms. The "banditti" who are to bring with them those principles which would serve to destroy the Southern states, might be imported in that way. I conceive that there is no weight in the objection or I would give up the motion. It was but to legalize a trade which will be carried on in an illegal way, which now is and will be carried on by foreigners between this country and that, that I offered it. The gentleman from Pennsylvania seemed to suppose that we must pass a non-intercourse act with St. Domingo or go to war with France. If we consider ourselves under any obligations to France, we should then certainly observe strict non-intercourse with that island. But, under present circumstances, I conceive that argument to have no weight.

Mr. Macon said he did not rise to debate the question at length; he would not add anything to the force of what had been said by the gentleman from Virginia, and might detract from it. That there were people in North Carolina, as every where, who would sell principle for a little sugar or coffee, might be true; but for one of the Representatives of that state, he disclaimed them. Sir, (said Mr. M.) you are staking the safety of this nation—for what? For the profits of a little